

NOTES ON GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION

Reptilia, Squamata, Teiidae, *Tupinambis longilineus*: Distribution extension.

Ana Caroline de Lima
Flávio Eduardo Pimenta

Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, Museu Nacional, Departamento de Vertebrados.
Quinta da Boa Vista s/n. CEP 20940-040. Rio de Janeiro, RJ, Brazil. E-mail: analima02@hotmail.com

The genus *Tupinambis* Daudin, 1803 occurs in the most part of South America, from east of Andes to Uruguay and northern Argentina (Ávila-Pires 1995). It contains seven species: *T. teguixin* (Linnaeus, 1758), *T. merianae* (Duméril & Bibron, 1839), *T. rufescens* (Günther, 1871), *T. duseni* Lönnberg, 1896, *T. longilineus* Ávila-Pires, 1995, *T. quadrilineatus* Manzani & Abe, 1997, and *T. palustris* Manzani and Abe, 2002 (SBH 2007). *Tupinambis longilineus* was described by Ávila-Pires (1995), at his catalogue of lizards from the Brazilian Amazonia, based on a specimen from Alvorada d'Oeste, state of Rondônia (11°25' S, 62°22' W). According to Pianka and Vitt (2003) this species also occurs in Rio Ituxi, near Lábrea, in the state of Amazonas (7°18' S, 64°51' W).

Tupinambis longilineus differs from *T. merianae*, *T. rufescens*, and from *T. duseni* by the presence of only one loreal scale (two loreals in the latter three species); supraciliaries in direct contact with supraoculars (second to fourth separated from the supraciliaries by a row of scales); presence of a supernumerary antegular fold; and smaller number

of ventrals across midbody (20 in *T. longilineus*, 30-40 in *T. merianae*, 46-50 in *T. rufescens*, and 46 in *T. duseni*). In all these characteristics, *T. longilineus* is closer to *T. teguixin*. These two species differ from *T. merianae* in having distinctly large supra-temporals, lower number of pores and gular region spotless or with small, black or grey spots. *Tupinambis longilineus* differs from *T. teguixin* by its slender body and limbs, with body compressed and rectangular in cross section (cylindrical in *T. teguixin*), temporal scales comparatively larger, higher number of femoral pores; slightly lower numbers of dorsal scales around midbody and ventrals across midbody, and lower number of subdigital lamellae, especially under fourth finger (Ávila-Pires 1995).

We present a new locality of occurrence to *Tupinambis longilineus*, at the municipality of Juruti (2°30' S, 56°10' W), state of Pará, Brazil (Figure 1). This represent the first record for the state of Pará and an extension of 1,100 airline km from the nearest locality with record of the species (Rio Ituxi; Pianka and Vitt 2003), and 1,200 airline km from the type locality.

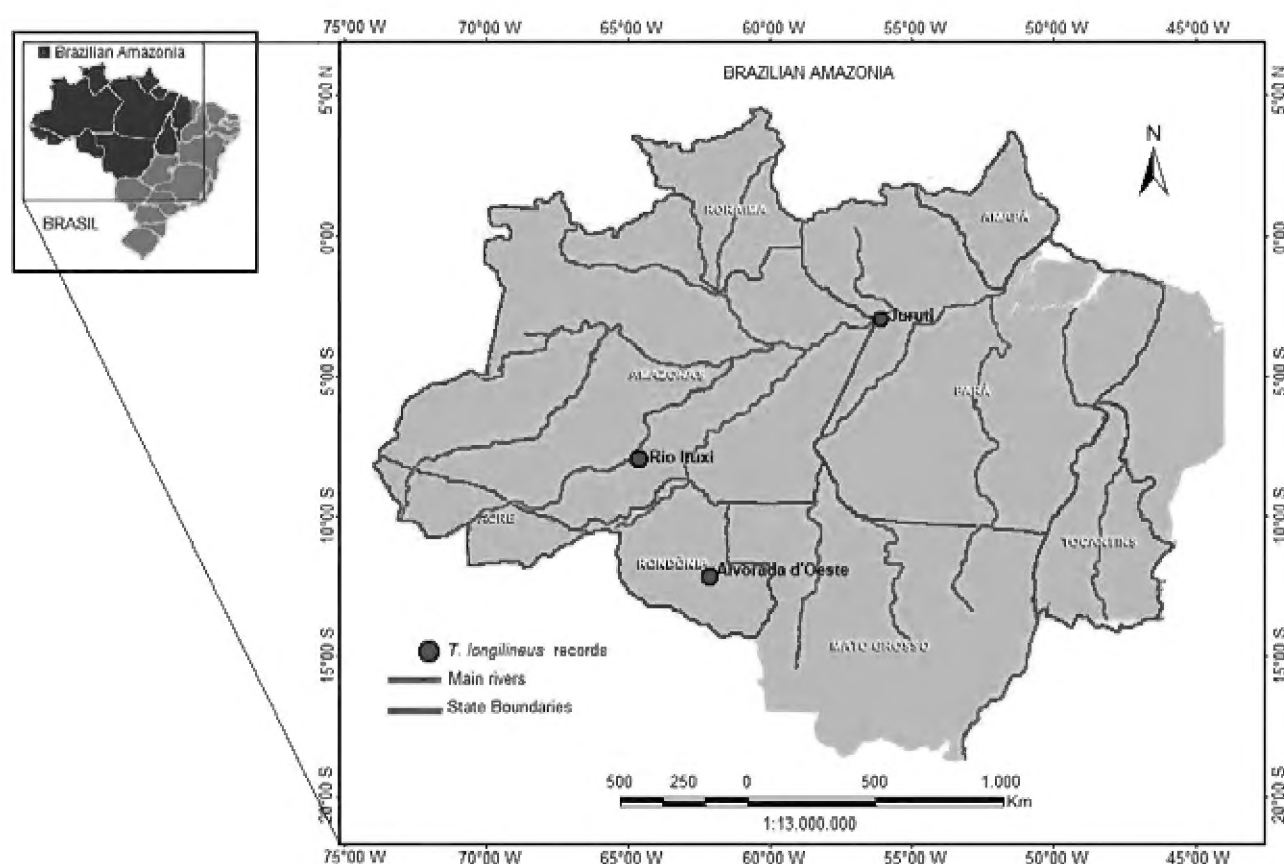


Figure 1. Distribution of *Tupinambis longilineus* in Brazilian Amazonia.

NOTES ON GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION



Figure 2. Male adult of *Tupinambis longilineus* collected at Juruti, Pará; A, head; B, body. Photo by F. E. Pimenta.

NOTES ON GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION

A male and a female of *T. longilineus* were collected and deposited in the herpetological collection of the *Museu Paraense Emílio Goeldi*, Pará, Brazil. The female was collected on 31 October 2006 and the male (Figure 2) on 19 May 2007, during a program of faunal rescue as consequence of deforestation activities in the future industrial area of an ALCOA mining project (Figure 3). The area is characterized by regenerated vegetation in medium to advanced stages and by forest with signs of exploration.

The present record is an indication that the species occurs throughout the area between Tapajós and Purus rivers. The lack of more records of this lizard, that reaches at least 20 cm snout-vent length, shows how scarce is the knowledge on the herpetofauna of this large area. With such patchy data, nothing can be said concerning the conservation status of populations of this species. We hope that examples like this one concerning *T. longilineus* motivate further faunal surveys in this region, in order to propitiate more efficient conservation actions.



Figure 3. Study area showing one deforestation site to mining project at Juruti, Pará. Photo by Christian Knepper.

Acknowledgements

We are grateful to ALCOA Aluminum and CNEC Engenharia for financial support, to Teresa Cristina de Ávila Pires and Marinus S. Hoogmoed (both MPEG) for the species identity confirmation, to *Instituto Brasileiro do Meio Ambiente e dos Recursos Renováveis* (IBAMA) for the license (034-2006), and to Ana Lúcia da Costa Prudente, Paulo Sérgio Bernarde, Teresa Cristina de Ávila Pires, and an anonymous referee by kindly reviewing this article.

NOTES ON GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION

Literature cited

- Ávila-Pires, T. C. 1995. Lizards of Brazilian Amazonia (Reptilia: Squamata). *Zoologische Verhandelingen Leiden* 299: 1-706.
- Manzani, P. R. and A. S. Abe. 1997. A new species of *Tupinambis* Daudin, 1802 (Squamata, Teiidae) from central Brazil. *Boletim do Museu Nacional, Série Zoologia*, 382: 1-10.
- Manzani, P. R. and A. S. Abe. 2002. A new species of *Tupinambis* (Daudin, 1803) from southeastern Brazil (Squamata, Teiidae). *Arquivos do Museu Nacional* 60(4): 295-302.
- Pianka, E. R. and L. J. Vitt. 2003. *Lizards: Windows to the evolution of diversity*. Berkeley: University of California Press. 333 p.
- SBH, 2007. Lista de espécies de répteis do Brasil: an online reference. Electronic Database accessible at: <http://www2.sbherpetologia.org.br/checklist/repteis.htm>. Sociedade Brasileira de Herpetologia, Brazil. Captured on 04 May 2007.
- Received September 2007
Accepted July 2008
Published online August 2008